ARMY APPOINTMENTS. MORE SOUTHERN BARBARITY.

A YOUNG LADY STRIPPED AND WHIPPED.

Operations of the Gulf Squadron. .

ELEVEN SAIL DESTROYED OR CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

PERSONAL. The Mayor and a dozen other officials from Bos-

THE MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. All the nominations for Generals have been con-

Th. C. Carrington's rejection for District-Attorney of this District was reconsidered, and he was confirmed; also, Lewis Clephane, Postmaster for this city. Wood, for Commissioner of Public Buildings, is the only non-confirmation of Importance. No Colonels and not trove than one per cent of Captains and Lieutenants were rejected. The vote on Emory was not close,

Tas nominations of the New-York delegation for Brigadier-Generals were not acted upon by the President.

Little Rhode Island has quite her fair share of Generals in Gov. Sprague and Col. Burnside. But she has fully earned the henor by the conduet of her troops, as well as that of the officers pamed, on the field. It is considered doubtful whether Gov. Sprague will accept his appointment.

Some of the friends of Gen. Mansfield intimate that he may resign in consequence of not recelving a command in the field. But we believe him too much of a patriot to do this for any reason at this time.

The fellowing nominations in the new regiments have not been confirmed:

Geo. G. Crum, New-York, Captain; — Hayes,
P.s.: Marke Leavenworth, N. Y., Ist Lieutensat; I.M. Harrison, Onio, 24 Lieutensat; Henry L. Tallaferre, Ky. 24 Lieutensan; Charles Lieb, Ell., Ist
Lieutensan; Vernermande Ballezi, D. C., Ist Lieutennut; A. J. Dellas, D. C., Captain; S. A. Welmughe,
D. C. Captain; — McManus, N. Y., Captain; E.
F. Gallagher, Ky., 1st Lieutensat; R. P. King, Pa.,
Ist Lieutensat; Thomas Johnston, N. Y., Captain;
Commin. S. W. Pettil, Conn., 1st Lieutennut: Thomas Johnston, N. I., Capani,

Leeth, Pa., Captain: S. W. Pettit, Conn., Isteutennut: — Morley, Pa., Captain: D. W.
ughro, Ky., Ist Lieutennut; E. A. Lower, Mich., Ist
entennut: John W. Habilton, Ht., Ist Lieutennut. Lieutepani

A large number of the appointments were confirmed by the Senate on a more rending of the list, which was only completed a half minute be-

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION. The clapping of hands on floors and galleries when Mr. Wickliffe announced the election news from Kentucky, and added that "as she was the first to enter the Union, she would be the inst to leave it," was most enthusiastic and

prolonged. Mr. Burnett was not present. DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS. Ex-Gov. Randali of Wisconsin has been confirmed as Minister to Rome, and John P. Lovejoy of Iowa, brother of Owen Leveloy, as Consul

MES. KEARNEY'S BRIGADE.

The 1st New-Jersey, Col. Montgomery: the 2d New Jersey, Col. McLean; the 3d New-Jersey, Col. Taylor, together with Green's Battery of Artillery, six pieces, and Company G of the regulac cavalry, have been formed into a brigade, under Gen. Phillip Kearney. They are stationed at Clorid's Mills, five miles out from Alexandria. a position in which they have the enemy for meighbors, and where they will probably have skirraisbes enough to dispel the cumui of camp approval of the President, to is semble a Board to delife. It is removed that Col. Montgomery, not having obtained the appointment of Brigadier. | disability of such officers as appear incapable of perand feeling that he is too far advanced in years for the active field duties of Colonel, will resign not, we learn that a general stampede of the line officers, who have little confidence in the retirement, and four rations per day, without any of other field officers, may be expected, unless his pay, emolaments, or allowances. But an exception is place should be filled by an officer equally com- made in favor of Brevet Lieut, Gen. Scott. Should be

Last night three companies of the 2d Infantry. 237 men, arrived from Fort Abererombie. Dakota, via St. Paul, to which place they marched, 300 miles. Many of them have been in the service 15 or 20 years.

MORE RIFLED CANNON.

A second installment of 10-lb and 20-lb Rifled Cannon, ready mounted, has arrived. There is much more art-liery here now than we had before the forward movement was made.

ACCIDENT TO GEN. COUCH.

Col. Couch of the 7th Massachusetts Regiment, to-day confirmed a Brigadier, has been badly injured by his horse falling under him.

MORE SOUTHERN VIOLENCE.

Mr. Collins, son of Dr. Collins, a noted Methodist who escaped from the South sometime since, re-

lates the following: Miss Giernstein, a young women from Maire, who had been teaching near Memphis, became an object of somption, and left for Cairo on the cars. One of the Thack God, we shall soon be in a land where there moved the Vigilance Committee, and the three North-era man were stripped and whisped till their flesh hang in strips. Mas G. was stripped to her waist and thirteen lance given her bare back. is freedom of thought and speech moned the Vigilance Committee, as

Mr. Collins says the brave girl permitted no ery or tear to escape her, but bit her lips through and through. With head shaved, scarred, and disfigured, she was at length permitted to resume her journey toward civilization. DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS.

The first company of Col. Tait's Regiment of District Volunteers was mustered in this fore-

THE THIRD CONNECTICUP.

The 3d Connecticut Regiment, three months, goes home to-night. Their Colonel, Chatfield. was presented this morning with a rich dress uniform, to replace one lost at Bull Run, by Representative English, who complemented the effers and men from Connecticut on their brave are, heroic conduct in the engagement, the wellordered retreat, and the preservation of property to the Government. The Connecticut regiments belonged to Col. Keyes's Brigade.

RE-ENFORCEMENT OF FORT WASHINGTON. Fort Washington has been reinforced by soldiers from a New York regiment at Alexandria. NOW THE REBELS TREAT PRISONERS OF WAR. Some of our masing soldiers are said to be

working on farms between Alexandria and Piney

THE PERSACOLA. The Pensacola will soon be ready to join the

LIEUT, SELDEN AND HIS SAILORS. We have positive information, from a source in which we confide, that the saflers who were taken prisoners with Lieut. Selden, U. S. N. at Cedar Keys, Florida, when on their way to Key West in charge of prizes, have been brought North with the Florida regiment to which their captors belonged. On their way every effort was made to induce them to enlist in the Rebel vervice, but not a man of them could be seduced. The men told our informant that Lieut, Selde who is a Virginian, is a traiter, and lost the prizes in his charge purposely. He was free on parole; but the men were kept in strict confin-

MOTEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON. Prince Napoleon was offered a steamer to take him, under a flag of truce, with an armed guard, to Mount Vernon; but he declined it as being too formal for one traveling as a private person, choosing to go down in a carriage. Accordingly, he started early this morning, with the French Minister and Secretaries of Legation and his own suite, for Mount Vernon. He did not return till about 9 o'clock this evening-his long absence causing no little anxiety. We learn from one of the party that they met no rebel troops or even pickets on the way. To-morrow be visits the office of the Const Survey. Lord Lyons gives him a dinner, to which embers of the diplomatic body will be invited. In the evening he will attend a large reception at Sec-

GEN. M'DOWELL'S REPORT. Gen. McDowell's report is in the fands of

retary Seward's.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS. It is rumored that Mr. Wood, Commissioner of Public Buildings, will soon be reappointed by the President, who may presume that the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, which failed to report Mr. Wood's name, had not had time to consider the case.

INVASION OF IOWA.

Senator Harlan has a dispatch te-night from Iowa, stating that Rebels, in strong force, have taken Croton, a small town on the Des Moines,

CLEARING OUT THE DEPARTMENTS. During the Session of Congress, many removals and appointments have been made in the Departments, so quietly that few of them have got into the papers. The Treasury Department has received a large infusion of new blood.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861. All the bills which passed both Houses were approved y the President, who yielded a relactant approval of that for the confiscation of property used for rebellions

Yesterday each House provided separately for an necesse to the pay of volunteers and regular soldier of four dollars a month, but finally they united on a bill which will increase the pay only two dollars a

Many members of both Houses leave to-day for

Sensitor Latham will not return to California during the recess, but will remain to transact the business of

last night. The following nominations for Brigadier-Generals, in addition to those heretafore announced, were, it is said, confirmed: Mesers, Hurlbut, Mclernand, Schenek, Grant, Buker, Lyon, Cox. Prentise, Anderson, King, Sigel, and Couch.

The principal officers for the new army regiments were all confirmed, while the rejections comprised only a few of the minor appointments.

Lieut.-Col. Emory's nomination was elso confirmed. The President and several members of the Cabinet were at the Capitol this morning, the former attending

A recent law of Congress authorizes the Secretary of me the facts as to the nature and occasion of the from the army and marine corps. The report of the Beard is to be arbject to the President's approval. of the highest rank held by them at the time of the be retired under this zet, it shall be without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowances.

The Senate has confirmed Communders Craven. Hull. Lardner and Foote, to be Captalas in the Navy, and the following named Lieutenants to be Command ers; D. D. Porter, Almy, T. A. M. Craven, Stron Fruiley, Baldwin, May, Armstrong, Parker, Roncken dorff, Terry, Woodhull, Parrall, Wainwright, Renshaw, Sartori, Lanier, Stanley, Stembel, Calvo-coresals and Brusher.

Various promotions to Lieutenants have been made. oclading Edward A. Selder, Chas. Grayes and Geo.

The Senate has also confirmed a large number of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, Lieutenants of Marine Corps, and the following-named Assistant Engineers, to be Chief Engineers: Geo. R. Johnson, Juo. W. Moore, Jas. B. Kimball, Alex. Helderson, and Stephen D. Hibberts.

The Senate confirmed only two Major-Generals for the regular army, viz: Messre. McClellan and Fremont, and Brigndier-Generals Mansfield, McDowell, Rosencraus, Anderson, Meige, and Thomas, the last-

named Adjutant-General. The following is a correct list of confirmations of the ighest officers commanding volunteers, as copied from the official records

the official record:

Major-Generals—Banks, Dix, and Butler.
Brignder-Generals—McCall, Cartis, Krarney, Reynolds, King, Sigel, Heinbelman, Porter, Franklin, Stone, Thomas W., Sheranu, Hocker, Lander, Baker, Kelly, Lyon, Pope, Cox, Hurlburt, Schenek, Prentiss, Grant, Couch, Gov. Sprague, Burnside, Montgomery of Mew Jersey, Phelic of Vermont, Williams of Michigan, Hunter, W. F. Sherman, Buel, Oakes, Hamilton of Wisconsin, and McCleron. Wieconsin, and McClernaud.

A number of these gentlemen are regular army officers, while the others received a military education. All of the many nonduntions were confirmed, a few captains and lientenants excepted.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a letter from Commander Goldsboro of the United States steamer Union, dated Hampton Roads yesterday, in which he says the brig ashore near Cape Hatterns, about which tere was so much speculation, proved to be the B. T. Martin of Boston, which had been in possession of the rebels. Commander Goldsbero adds the men were mloading her, when he sent a party who, after shelling the place, set fire to the vessel and effect and vdestroyed

It appears by other official advices from the Gulf equadron, that on the Fourth of July, off Galveston, the United States steamer South Carolina captured six schooners, on the 5th two, and ran one ashore on the 6th, and on the 7th one, making in all eleven sail destroyed or captured. The names of the captured vessels are the Shark, News, Ann Ryan, McCaulfield, Louis, Dart, Coralia, Falcon, George Baker, and Sam Houston. A portion of them had cargoes, chiefly of lumber. Among other articles captured were thirteen muil bags, and thirty-one bags containing Express mat-

Ou the 5th of July, of 8th Marks, Florida, the

Mohawk captured the cloop George B. Stoat, attempting to run the blockade. There were as passengers on board the wife, three children and servants of Adjutant-General Holland of Florida. Mrs. Holland claimed the Seccesion flag to be private property, and secured it to her person. As the captain could not obtain possession of it without using violence to a lady who was in a delicate situation, he desisted from taking the prize.

The Senate has confirmed George W. Peck of New-York, as Consul to Candia, in the Turkish dominions. The name of John Gay of Bedford, New-York, is mentioned in prominent connection with the Austrian

Mr. McCleruand's appointment as Brigadier-General is very gratifying to the many friends of that gentle-

The Navy Department will at once issue proposals n connection with the construction of the 12 side-wheel steamers, and one or more iron-clad vessels recently authorized by Congress.

The increase of \$4 per month in the pay of soldiers sailors, and marines authorized by Congress will increase the expenses on a force of 390,000 men \$7,000,000 per annum, or on 509,000 men \$12,000,000. There is no increase of officers pay.

The bills passed by the House increasing the num ber of cadets and midshipmen failed in the Senate.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Boston, Tuerday, August 6, 1861. Great activity continues at the Navy-Yard. The

Camberland will sail to-morrow. The gunboat Cambridge was taken out the dry-dock o-day, the bark Gemsbock was hauled in. Both will shortly be equipped for service.

The 14th and 15th Massacousetts Regiments expect to leave for the seat of war to-morrow. Also, Cobb's Light Battery. The remaining regiments called for are rapidly filling up.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE RHODE ISLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861. Gov. Sprague has ordered an extra session of the General Assembly to legislate on military matters. They meet in this city on Thursday. It is expected that two more regiments and two more batteries will

THE SKIRMISH OPPOSITE POINT OF ROCKS BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1851.

Major Williams, of the 2d United States Cavalry and chief of the stall of Major-General Banks, arrived here this evening, en route for Washington. Capt. Kurtz, of Gen. Banke's staff, took the train at

he Relay House for Washington, having been ordered thither by Government.

The loss of the Rebels at the skirmish opposite Point

of Rocks was larger than at first supposed. Four were killed, and others were seen to fall from wounds recaived after the Union treops left the ground.

FROM GEN. BANKS'S COLUMN. Saxor Hook, Md., Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1861.

There were several alarms in the Camp last night. all arising from the discharge of musketry by a freelily-arrived regiment—the Pennsylvania 29th. Gen. Banks was in saddle at 3 o'clock sconting

around the country. He was slightly indisposed yesterday, but is fully recovered to-day.

The Secessionists, captured by Lieut. Col. Brown and party of the New-York 25th, are at Gen. Thomas's quarters. They will be detained as hostages, and are

A private in the Indiana 16th Regiment was shot by

sentry last night, failing to answer the challenge, Gen. Banks has issued stringent orders in relation to romisecons firing in the camp and on the outports. The propriety of this measure will be readily conceded when the unnecessary trouble the alarms create is un-

The Republican State Committee.

ALBARY, N. Y., Tuceday, Aug. 5, 1861. epublican State Committee met this morning at the Delavan House. Seventeen members were present out of twenty-four. The absentees were Mosers, G. C. Davidson, A. M. Clapp, Hoys, Fry, Sharp, Peck, and Sherman.

After a session of two hours, the Committee adopted to following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of Five he appointed to wait upon Democratic State Committee at their overlap, to be held it

Resided. That the Sub-Committee have power to be the The Committee consists of Masses, Opdyke, Druper,

The Army Worm in Maine.

Basson, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.
The army worm has appeared within a few days in great numbers in this city, and Elleworth, and other places. It is committing great ravages in the grain-nelds.

Sailing of the Great Eastern. The Great Eastern left Leftel at 4 o'clock for Liv-

Markets-Reported by Telegraph.

Gerrard, Ang. 6.—From in full demand, market firmer, Weinart firmer; etsa 14,000 brokh. Milemarte Clink, one., 7,406 brokh. Green bay Cink, 45c. 3,560 brokh. Red Ohio, 75c.; 11,000 brokh. White Amber, 41 Cruz 41 Cl., Conx, steady sales 1,500 brokh. 25c.; 14,000 brokh. 25c.; 14,000 brokh. 25c.; 15,000 brokh. 25c.; 1500 brokh. 25c.; 1500

ment. Corn. Errotves-so, robusti. Wiess, 5,000 pass. Cort, rob bask. Oats.

Gewroo. Aug. 6.—Flows unchanged. Wiess, 5,000 pass. Cort, Cowroo. Aug. 6.—Flows unchanged. Wiess, especially surface which is in good dermand for milling is very assets, and market item; sales 6,000 bash. Ch'e see Spaine. Elswise. Come care and market better order has nucle 4,000 bash. Himmer tears and market better order has nucle 4,000 bash. Himmer tears and market better areas in findled descend; sales 5,000 bash. Comm. Till bale. Floor; Errot hasa. Wheat: 6,500 bash. Com., and 7,100 bash. Floor; 25,500 bash. Com., and 1,000 bash. Ryc., Acharv. Aug. 6.—Flows is in fair demand; not small deling light sales, Errot Flow is car bots. 6.1 17.6 % 15 for New 60. Com. more active, and in good supply; cales 16,500 bash. Western Mixed at Constitute, what is "the New 60. Com. more active, and in good supply; cales 10,500 bash. Western Mixed at Constitute, actual Colins. No select tricky, but well and the Constitute of the New 50. Committee of the Constitute of the New 50. Com. Society of the New 50.

Mixed at Clareftic, when Orks-No enter to-day has ning 5.000 bunds, state at The. Winner, Sales III hilds at The elved by Central Refinessed for New 1 with -3.2 bills. Meal, r. & Wood, 2.502 bolt. Flour, 477 do. Oli, 155 birs. Choses, 300 Highwinest. For Restor and the Zeat--500 bills Oil, 5,677 Loar, 59 bills Wood & Ohib. Highwinest. Shipped by Teware York Aug. 5, 1811--600 bush, Corn, 31,000 bush. Wasti, 0 do. Chits. BOSTON WEERLY BANK STATEMENT.

Cepttel Stock. \$22,231,700 Dos to other Banks, \$8,423,700

PANIC AMONG RAW TROOPS.-The following extract, from a book called the " Fifteen Decisive Buttles of the World," may be interesting at this time:

the World," may be interesting at this time:

"In the hopes of profiting by the unprepared state of
Austria, then the mistress of the Netherlands, the
French opened the campaign of 1792 by an invasion of
Flanders, with forces whose master-rolls showed a
numerical overwhelming superiority to the enemy, and
seemed to promise a speedy conquest of that old hattlefield of Europe. But the first flash of an Austrian
suber, or the first sound of an Austrian gan, was
enough to discomif the French. Their first corps, four
thousand strong, that advanced from Lille across the
frontier, came suddenly upon a far inferior detachases
of the Austrian garrison at Tourney. Not a shot was the Austrian garrison at Tourney. Not a red, nor a bayonet leveled. With one sim

fired, nor a bayonet leveled. With one simultaneous of of panie, the French broke and ran headlong back to Lille, where they completed the specimen of insubordination which they had given in the field by murdering their General and several of their chief officers.

"On the same day another division under Biron, mustering ten thousand sabers and bayonets, saw a few Austrian skirmishers reconnoitering their position. The Frenc advanced posts had scarcely given and received a valley and only a few balls from the enemy's The Frenc advanced posts had searcely given and re-ceived a voiley, and only a few balls from the enemy's field-pie es had fallen among the lines, ween two regi-ments of French dragoons raised the cry. 'We are betrayed!' galloped off, and were followed in disgrace-ful rout by the rest of the whole army. Similar paoles, or repulses almost equally discreditable, o curred whenever Rochamboau, or Lucker, or Ludwette, the cardiest French congrels in the war, brought their earliest French generals troops into the presence of the enemy. What these troops were afterward taught to accom

plish, history tells us.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE SOTH IN VIRGINIA A NARRATIVE IN THREE PARTS.

BY THOMAS PRANCIS MEAGHER. From The Irish American. PART THE SECOND.

Defiling through the deserted earth-works at Gor mantown, our brigade bore off to the left, taking position in line of battle in the open fields spreading north ward from the village. Skirmishers were thrown forward, and the village also being found deserted, the march was renewed, the position of the regiment being altered-the 1st Wisconsin taking the right and the 69th bringing up the rear of the brigade.

Over the streaming bayonets, through the swaying colors and the clouds of dust rolling densely upwards from the trampled earth, riding at the head of the 69th beside our Colonel, I saw the handful of little wooden ouses, known as Germantown, rise up and dilate be fore us. One house, however, particularly struck me, even at the distance, and notwithstanding the dust, confusion and tumuli through which I noticed it. A two-storied house, well proportioned, with a white, cheerful face, roses and woodbine, as I took them to be, coiling and clustering about the trelized perch, young oranmental trees in front of it, a clear and handwere moving—it was the first pleasant object, of the quieter and friendlier order of things, we had fallen in with since we pushed on that morning from Vienna.

"That house is on fire," Father O Reilly, our chaplain, hurriedly observed, as he whipped his horse up beside the colonel.

his, hirrically observed, as he worppess hesade the colonel.

The words had carcely fallen from his lips when a round mass of black smalls rolled out of the windows of the house and buried it in darkness. Another moment, the red flames were leaping through the smoke, and the crackling of timbers, pierced and rifted with the firs, was heard distinctly above the tramp and turnuit of the march. The only ornament of the village in hot haste god tury was plunging into ashes. In half an hour it would be, at best, a heap of smoldering charcoal. Whose was the scurvy and malignant hand that fred the discrete homestead? It is for the register of the brigade in advance of the 6th to answer. charcoal. Whose was the acurvy and manginal many that fired the descrived homestead? It is for the regiments of the brigade in advance of the 60th to answer. With them rests the responsibility of this savage rotousness and mischief. The house was domined irrevocably when the 60th came up. The Irish Regiment swept by the blasing rain, causing the ruffans who had played the barbarous prank and maddened with the thought of the diagrace it would bring upon the Federal lag.

Nor did the wickedness of the moment content with the destruction of an unprotected dwelling. Play

the destruction of an unprotected dwelling. Pign were shot down and cut to pieces, the dripping frag-nears being pomeral upon undearded of in triampio by the batchers. Turkeys and chickens shared the same fate. Everything left behind them in the vil-lane by the refrencing inhabitants, whether useful or otherwise, was seized and swept away. I saw a pri-vate of the Wiscenia Regiment standing along with a feather bed across his shoulder. I saw another with a sledge hummer taken from the vacant force, a third had a large looking-glass under his arms. A fourth had a patched outly or countergans wrapped third had a large looking-glass under his arms. A fourth had a patched quilt or counterpane wrapped about him—a curiose piece of needlayork, gamly enough to please a Carib prince, and sufficiently heavy for a Winter's night in Nova-Scotia. A frenzy of depredation seemed to have served many of the soldiers in advance of us, and the wanton passion appeared to grasp at everything with an uter discipared of its use-inhess or absurdity. In vain did the officers of the offending regiments strive to clock the lawlessness of the men. The raw leving looked on Germantown—the abandoned bentling of a village—as their lawful prey, and the flames of the barming house, widening rapidly and fiercely, alone compelled them to desist.

Harving past this scene—leaving the house a burst. Hurrying past this scene-leaving the house a burst-

ng pile of smoke and live, for it was impossible for us o save ir, and having assured two South Carolina sol-iers, who by in an adioising steed, sweltering in the irrient of blankets and deadly sick with meanles, that

wille. It was now close on I o'clock—the am was heree—the dust blinding and stifling—we had been tramping it since a little after suprise—tramping it on the paltriest allowance of biscuit and coffse—no time for any further refreshment had been silowed—and here, parched and blatered, most of their custeens bere, parched and bhatered, most of their cauteens empty, not a drop of water within reach the men were ordered to close racks, and is double-quick time sween ahead. The belief that the Confederates were not more than in finer, at most, the better of us, and that following them thus rapidly and increasantly, we should agreety for the spot where their agonds were to be as-anged. In many instances the poor fellows were ruthlestly doomed to disappentment, the retreating Southerners having out the ropes which held the backets in the wells, or broken the chains, as the case night be. It was enough to force but tears from the steriest eye to see the sufferers, panting and breathiess after their wild race, looking hopelessly lown those dark, deep well, the fortuiden water rimmering sixty feet or more below, and the fevered is cruated by quiveing such and the fevered rilles of armed ment the sun multiplying, it seemed to me, the lines of dashing strel, bringing out pleme and packete and sword, and all the therr of war, into a occur radiance, and hightering the vision of that wast know with all its glovy. The sun which purched hose quivering tips, which drew the sweat in streams rom many and many a so multiplying with pers and all these manaty arms is a moon of specially, and blending in one long wondrous wave of durzling light all the gar deceptions and the worst privations of a soldier's life. Most of the Regiments were accorpanced by their bands, and, as the bold music sprang up at intervals along the line, many a drooping heart langed up with it, and despite of the heat and dust and thirst, it was, after all, a cheerful crowd that About five o'clock in the afternoon, the toils and

About five o'clock in the afternoon, the toils and troubles of the day were at an ead. Before the sam went down an army of 12,000 had stretched itself to rest in a wide, deep valley, in the shadow of lofty woods, which held it in a perfect zone.

Batteries of flying artillery—troops of cavalry—huge warpons with white awrings—ambulances and hospital cars—a farm-house here and there—these, dispersed at different points throughout the valley, relieved the monotonous musees of infantry with which the ground was darkened. A cool and abundant stream flowed through the sloping meadows over which these masses were extended, to the right and left of the road to Centra ille; and the long, fresh grass covering the Centreville; and the long, fresh grass covering the mendows, furnished a lux crious bedding for the heated and marrassed forces of the Union. The might, however, was not without its discomforts and alarms.

There was now heavy deavy which though not as dense and drenching as the one we had to sleep through in the nearstice outside Visnna, was bad enough for the toughest soldiers to endure. It was all the worse for us, tonesmuch as many of the 65th had that morning. us, tonsmuch as many of the both had that any during the flanking movement upon Frirflax, which they went through with a rash, flung off their blankets, while several of them flung off their coats as well, how these poor fellows managed to keep their bones from aching and how, with light hearts and lighter from sching and flow, with light nears and vigues limbs they leaved into the ranks next morning, as though they had been confortably housed justicad of being wringing wet all night, it would be dished to say. That two or three of them were violently scized with tramps, and that the doctor had to be hunted up and the regimental modicine chest explored, just a set that they were mostin and little after midnight, and that there were mouns and little after midnight, and that there were means and writhings mingled with the healthier growings of that densely crowded and incombered valley, from that out till survise—all this I know, for I myself felt sick and restless all that night, and failed to have one hour's unbroken sleep.

It was, also, a little after midnight, that one of the looses helpograp to a commission wagon broke.

hour's unbroken sleep.

It was, also, a little after midnight, that one of the houses belonging to a commissariat wagon broke loose, and, dashing furiously through the camp, heedless of where he struck, sent hundreds of stacked markets rattling and flying along the lanes or rows in which our solders lay. In an instant 5,000 men were on their feet ready to grapple with the cavalry of the enemy, for that a dash of dragoous had been made against the Federal camp, and that they were tearing and alassing through it, a thousand strong at least, was the conviction which at first flashed turough the stacked masket tembled one after another, confirmed for a few minutes this coavi tron, the sound was so like that of subers lapping against the beels and spurs of charging troopers. The darkness of the hour, moreover, and the difficulty of discovering what to grard against or what to strike, to intend the alarm and threw the camp into the vaguest and wildest uproar. Several shots were fixed strandom—the trampets of the artillers and cavalry rang out clear and piarcingly through the agituded valley—a thousand drams gave forth the long roll—words of command now and then were board above the storm which ose—seed the valley. It was fully half an hour before the alarm passed off—an hour, at least, before the discovered to the arting releast the last to before the discovered the value of the alarm passed off—an hour, at least, before the discovered the value of the storm which content the passed of the and hour at least, before the discovered the value of the storm which content the value of the storm which the content the value of the passing the last the least before the discovered the value of the storm which the capture of the storm which the capture of the storm which the storm which the capture of the storm which the st see set the valley. It was fully half an hour before the alarm passed off—an hour, at least, before the dis-ordered troops such into deep sleep again. The thick, gray vapor one always sees in lowlands in hot climates, was sail stoggishly rising from the best

of the valley, and the air was still damp and raw when a squadron of United States tra-out briskly on the road to Centreville, division under Gen. Tyler, of which the lat Wisconsin, the 13th Rochester, the 69th and 79th Regiments formed the Second Brigade. In less than two hours formed the Second Brigade. In less than two hours—
our march having been through those same interminable woods we had known the last two days—the
column halted. To the right and left of our regiment
were marshy bottoms and coarse meadow-lands,
flanked by lofty thickets and secaned with running
waters, clear, and aweet, and plentiful; and sweeping
right before us in a bold curve, were the high hills, on
the southern slope of which looking toward Manassas,
lay the dingy, aged little village of Centreville. To
the left of the road stood what seemed to be a large
and massive house. Between this house and the road—
a space of three hundred yards—a formidable earthwork frowned upon the advancing troops. To the
right, cresting the hills of Centreville, were the
huts of the Confederate camp; and just above these
withered structures, but miles away, blending sofuly
and glowingly with the richly-tinted sky, the loftier
undulations of the Blue Ridge met the view. The
brigade under Col. Hunter, from Alexandria, pouring
down into the valley from the belt of woods behind us
on the extreme left, with its varied uniforms and waving colors and fault there. a dilitating stream of life down into the valley from the belt of woods behind us on the extreme teft, with its varied uniforms and waying colors, suddenly threw a glittering stream of life into the solemn picture where it was needed most. Every part of it was now lit up—lit up with broad veins of bayonets—lit up with the sacred ensigns, studded with the symbolic stars of the Republic—lit up with the glorious san which seemed to turn everything in the vast landscape into gold—the green woods, the browns waters, the red bills, the yellowish wastes of wilted pasturage and mendow which forced the valley, in the heart of which we halted, awaiting the return of the dragoons who had galloped toward the earthworks on the hill.

A short, hearty and prolonged, soon told us that

earthworks on the hill.

A shout, hearty and prolonged, soon told us that
Centreville, also, had been vacated. The huts, cresting
the rising ground on the left, were stripped to the very
leaves and branches of which they had been built. The redoubt between the house and the road was emptied, too, nothing falling into the possession of the Festeral troops but a few auraunition boxes. It was a clean sweep the Confederates made, as they fell back, abansweep the Confederates made, as they fell back, aban-dening position after position, until they feroely stood their ground in that fatal laby inth bristing four miles a-head, between us and Manassas. It was there they wanted us; and their abandoned positions—at Vienna, at Fairfax, at Germanown, at Centraville, wherever they had been grouped between Bull Run and Fall's Church up to the evening of our advance—were but so many artifices, elaborately arranged along our line of march, to critice as beadling, breathless, and breadless At noon, the 18th of July, the Stars and Stripes were

At noon, the 18th of July, the Stars and Stripes were flying over Centreville. The regiments under Col. Keyes, necompanied by Brigadier-General Tyler, moved down the southern slope of the hills already mentioned and disappeared. Sperman's Brigade broke into the fields to the right of where we halted on the road—arms were stacked—haversneks and canteens were brought into play—and the sore-floated volun-teers, their blankets spread over them on rails and musicula, so as to childe them somewhat, enjoyed a lunch of buse alt and but water, and four hours repose. Little they seemed to beed the campon which at long intervals—intervals of from 10 to 20 minutes—when it

Little they seemed to heed the cannon which at long intervals—intervals of from 10 to 20 minutes—when it first began to boson, off there in the linzy woods below, told them the enemy was found at last. One might have thought that every man of the 62th had been a hardened and callons veteran, so coolly, so indifferently, so hadly did they take those dread intinations that death had commonced bis havoe amid the lightnings and with all the pomp of war. Not a pulse seemed to quicken—not an eye to flash—not a heart to quall—not a mirthful thought or word to falter—as those subdued thunders rolled upward from those enormous masses of foliage under which hill and valley, ravine and river, lay buried to the left of our position, and about four miles in advance of it, for a league a ravine and river, by buried to the left of our position, and about four miles in advance of it, for a league at least. Nor was it that the finigue, occasioned by those sweltering marches of the best three days, but deadened them as thoroughly that they had become to sensible to the excitements and dangers of the routin ow actually begin, and were inequable of emotion or activity. Harrasset, indeed, they were. Weakened, too, they were for want of sufficient food, it being impossible for them, on such a stretch of road as they had to take with such rapidity, to carry their three-days rations far—the more especially as ency or twice upon the march they were ordered to prepare for action, and with the instinct of their race—as for instance, when bearing down on Fairfax—the stripped themselves of everything but their musicits and

dance, when bearing down on Fairfax—ther stripped themselves of everything but their muskets and extriductions for the light.

The fact is—what with constant alarms at Fort Corroran, forced marches and precipitate expeditions two or three times a week, being under arms upon the camparts every second night or so, lying in ambusended. radical services and Loudon radiway from midnight antil dawn, and undergoing all the hardships, violences, and most of the shocks of war—the men of the 69th had become familiarized by anticipation and analogy

had become familiarized by anticipation and analogy with the scene which, at that moment, was being played out with such terrible effect and the beautiful green tree of Virginia, and an one of the oldest high-roads to her capatal. Hence the strange coolesis with which they heard those deep bellowings of the conflict, swaiting the aummons that would fing them into its herce currents, and which their banner into the blackest and wildest eddies of the storm.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon that summons came. Sherman's brigade was ordered up to relieve the regiment that had been under fire for five hours and more. The 6th led the way, and as they hurried up the hill, the clasticity and enthusiasm of their race scened to provide them thoroughly. Of those thousand men sweeping on to beattle, through chaking clouds of dust and under that smiting ann, there was not one but carthat the honor of his race and its military character was staked that hour upon the conduct of the 60th, was staked that hour upon the conduct of the 60th, the green flag as it disneed above the rushing column, did not swear to meet the thrust of battle with a fear

eral troops, regiment after regiment, but faced and atood a tempestrous fire from butteries of rifled estudon-masked as well as maked batteries—the fire of rifle-pits—a downright torrent and whirlwind of balls and whot, all of the deadliest coming and ripest pattern. And here they encountered several of the 12th Regiment of New-York Volunteers harrying from the bloody aream in the woods below, some of them draging dead or bleeding comrades along with them, others with bandaged heads or legs or arms, stuggering through the dust and the vengetal storm from the cided campon which still pursued them. Here, too, ing through the dust and the vengeral storm from the rilled cannon which still pursued them. Here, too, they met the 13th Rochester on its retreat, this fine young regiment having stood its ground until broken and overpowered. Seeing a body of men naking through the woods from where the incidence half was pouring is upon them thick and sharp and fast, and taking them to be the Southerners in pursuit of the 12th New-York, the boys of the 69th instinctively brought their bayonets to the charge, and were on the point of plunging upon the 13th, when Capt. Haggerty dashed along the line and struck the bayonets in your with his sword. It was the bold at of a cool, strong, decisive brain, and in an instant is stayed the 69th with with his sword. It was the bold act of a cool, strong, decisive brain, and in an instant it stayed the 60th with an iron hand, as it were, and held it in a masterly suspense. The next moment we were ordered to lie down in double file, in the wood overlooking the field of batposition, keeping perfectly silent and collected, to await further orders. For more than three-quarters of an hour did the regiment keep its position there—without a word from the ranke—without a breath almost—while shot and shell, and every sort of helliah missile, swept and tore, whize d and jurged, smashed and plunged through the trees all about and close to us, overlead in hurtling and deafguing showers, or with ad in hurtling and deafening showers, on either

overhead in hurting and deatening showers, on either flank, in front and rear.

In the mean time the troop of United States dragoons that had been sant down the hill to protect our battery, swept up the road back to Centreville at their topmost speed, and were quickly followed by the battery itself—that commanded by Capt. Ayres—his ammunition having given out. For three hours did this gallant efficer keep his guns hot upon the Southern betteries. For three hours did he sustain the heroic regiments which in that deadly maze of forest relieved each other. which in that deadly maze of forest relieved each other, and awept on every side by the fiscress fire, held their footing against a fee which, visible nowhere, seemed to be thick as the very leaves that sheltered them. For us, it was fighting in the dark. Worse than this, it was lighting an enemy who had full view and command of us, while we had to strike at random, not mand of us, while we had to strike at ranson, not knowing for a second even where he was. The battery lost two men, and had its flag shorn to a ribbon with ribe shots. Capt. Ayres's licatemant was painfully wounded in the foot. I spoke to him as he quiesly rode back to camp, the wounded foot daughing below the stirrup, stripped of its boot, bandaged and bleeding freely.

Wife we lay under that towent and barricane of round-shot, apperical ball, shell and carrier, which rent and split he stardlet trees all round, struck deep into the earth, and harrowed it for and wide, knockinto the earth, and harrowed it far and wide, knocking over the Wisconsin men who were drawn up in he across the road at right aggles with the left of the forth, and sharing the ear clean off one of our own boys—while we patiently submitted to this butcherly refn, Capt. Haggerty stood upon our extrane right, contemplating with undiscussed satisfactory the perfect coolness and subordination of the men, the Colone taking it just es coolly in the center as though he had been discussing some unimportant order in his marquee at Fort, Corcoran, with a pitcher of new water close at heard. On the left of the regiment stood Paymaster Refore, Quartermaster Fully and one or two other officers of the Stail, smilingly commenting upon the perplexities and chances of quriatation. In the measurable of the surgeons, Drs. Purcal Smith, Barron and time, the surgeons, Drs. Purcal Smith, Barron and

Nowlan, were to be seen at their post, a few yards in the wood above the left of the regiment—Father O'Rellly etanding with them—the poor fellow who had lest his ear, moaning on a mattrees in the rear of the amirelance, his wound dressed and every comfort post-ble at the moment given him—while Adjutant McKeon, who tad been all day completely disabled by an attack of gretric fever, was making the best of his way down the read to take his share of whatever was going. In the mean-has, moreover, Gen. Tyler, accompanied by his staff, cod now and then leisurely ride past our line, and pelling up just about where poor Haggerty stood, bend in the saddle, raise bis field-glass to his eyes, pry into the raging woods, and then, griming very curiously, as leisurely ride back. Col. Sherman, too, used to take an observation at moderate intervals, and having satisfied hisself—or rather having failed to variefy himself—used to vide back up the road a bit, grinning likewise, and apparently giving way to a private and exclusive snarl. Between 6 and 7 o'clock, tien. McDowell came upon the ground with a brilliant escort, including the young and chivalrous soldier, Gov. Sprayne of lebode Island, and he comprehending at a glance the situation of affiair, the sheer deadliness of the conflict and the after fathity of attacking the hidden enemy in his lair, ordered the colt to return to the hill overlooking the little village of Centreville, and there await further orders which would be forthwith issued. would be forthwith issued.

LATE SOUTHERN ITEMS.

John Letcher had issued a pre-clamation prohibiting the bulls or notes of the Merchants' and Mechanis' lank of Wheeling and the North-Western Bank, with the offices of discount and deposit of each, except the branch of the North-Western Bank at Jeffersonville, from being received in payment of any money due to he State. The reason given is that the banks named

the State. The reason given is that the same names have "given aid to the onemy."

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

EX-President Tyler has been detained at his estate, in Charles Gity County, by illness. We are glad to bear, however, that he is convalencent, and nithough in bed when the news was road to bim of the glorious victory achieved by our treops on the field of Manasate, he called for champagne, and made his family and friends drink the health of our generals.

[Richmood Enquirer. Richmond Enquirer.

riends drink the health of our generals.

[Richmood Enquirer.
ANOTHER FEDERAL RESIDATION.

Col. M. M. Payno, a Colonel in the United States
Army, who has been in Richmood very ill for several
months, has tendered his resignation to Secretary
Cameron. He was wounded at Resea de la Palma,
Mexico.

[Memphis Argus.]

The Memphis Appeal of the 17th says: "It is
gratifying to us to be able to state, upon reliable anthority, that the total loss of the Confederates, in
killed, wounded and missing, will not exceed the first
estimate, any tecenty-free handred. Of these less than
500 killed. It is believed very few have been taken
prisoners."

Among the Abolition officers captured last Sunday, is a surgeon by the name of Councily, non of C. M. Councily. The father of this person is the factor in New-York, through whom most of the tobacco manafacturers of Richmond have disposed of their produce

in the so-called "commercial metropolis." He has grown rich and waxed fat on Virgin's custom. It is repaid by scuding his son to help to out our threats. We montion these facts, because we hear that a good deal of sympathy has been expressed for the person named, simply because his father was head of a "Virginia house" in New-York. Let such misguised persons remember what would have been their treatment had young Connelly and his cotemporary rafiants succeeded in getting to this city otherwise than as they did.

There are seventeen Abolition doctors in prison here, and if the Confederate authorities see at to release one or more of them to attend their own people now here, nobody could object, least of all wounded on both sides. Rich, Enquirer, July 27.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE REBEL ARFI.

It is understood that the Rebel Secretary of War,
L. Pope Walker, has recommended to the so-called
Congress an addition to the Southern Army of about
three hundred and fifty regiments, or such a number
us, added to the force already organized, will make an
argregate of five hundred and sixty regiments. Estihe gregate of five hundred and sixty regiments. Esti-mating each regiment at a thousand men, this would give a force of 500,000 men, rank and file. The white population of the Confederate States being, in round numbers, 5,000,000 souls, the proposed many would amount to just 10 per cent of the whole, or one soldier to every 10 white people. to every 10 white people

GENERAL LEE.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, commanding the forces in Virginia, is now on a tour to the West, looking after the commands of Generals Loring and Wise. He started for Monterey, present headquarters of Gen. Loving, on sunday. His visit is understood to be one of inspection and consultation on the plan of the campaign.

Among the KHLLED.

Gen. E. K. Smith of Florida, was smoon the slavia at Menassos. He was the son of a distinguished Judge of the Superior Court for the Eastern District of Florida, and his early life was spent in St. Augustine, Thence he was sent to the military academy of West. Point, where he graduated with distinction. Upon the secretion of Florida, he threw up his commission in the army of the United States, and received from the Robel Government the appointment which he held at

the army of the United States, and received from the Rebel Government the appointment which he held at the time of his death.

PRONOTION OF MINICADER-GENERAL REAUREGARD.

On Tuesday, in Executive Session of the Rebel Congress, Present Davis sent in a communication nominating G. T. Beauregard to the rank of full. "General" in the Confederate army, in which nomination Congress unanimously concurred. The proper official title of this rank according to the Act of Congress organizing the army, approved May 16, 1861, is simply "General," instead of "Brigasher-General," the forms a denomination being the highest military grade known to the Confederate States. The commission of Gen. the Confederate States. The commission of Gen. Beauregard is to date from the Elst of July, 1861, the date of the battle of Manneson.

date of the battle of Manneson.

CONFIDENTIONS BY CONGRESS.

The following Postanesters have had their pominations confirmed by the Rebel Congress: For Richmond, Thomas B. Bigger, Fredericksburg, Rouben I. Thomas Perceburg, Van. E. Bass; University of Virginia, Wm. Wertembaker, Winchester, G. B. Gravest Stannion, L. L. Stavenson; Portsmonth, John K. Cooke; Norfolk, A. M. Vanghan; Abington, George Samoge; Lexington, Thomas R. Plankett; Chariotiesville, Wm. M. Beblinger.

Mr. Richard H. Sauth, whose office—The Alexandria Scatings—was taken possessing of when the

drin Neutrod-was taken possession of when the Federal army entered Alexandria, has been elected printer to the Congress of the Robel States.

FIRST REPORT DEFORT OF A NAVAL BATTLE. See first naval battle between the North and the h occurred on Sunday, July 31, near the forthcant Oregon Inlet, on the North Carolina coast, The first naval bastle between the North and the South occurred on Sunday, July 21, near the fortification at Oregon Inlet, on the North Cardina coast, between the steamer Beaufort, commanded by Liout. Daval, and a Federal steamer, name unknown. The particulars are given in an Extra of The Radenia Standard. The result is highly creditable to the sallant Liout. Daval, who commanded, and his men. Though he fought against immense odds, he achieved a great triumph, which is the more brilliant from the disproportion between the vessels and their forces. The Federal scenaer was a large three-masted propeller, carrying its heavy goes and a rided cannon forward and art, and having on board at least 170 mag. The and aft, and having on board at least 170 mso. The Beaufort is a small steamer, carrying only one embotis-bored gan, and a crew of 26. The engagement con-monded at 10:15 a.m., and terminated at 11 s.m. The enemy fired fifteen shots. See or six were from the rifled cannon; the Beaufort eight shots, three of of which struck the enemy. The Federal vessel shotly retreated and sought safety behind a projecting likely more paper. [Richmond paper.

All the papers in the Sombern States are requested by The Richmond White to call attention to the article arging on the people the importance of increasing the quantity of lend. Says The Warg, there are large quantities of this metal in various parts of Virginia and other Southern States. It is only necessary to be known that there is a demand for every pound that there is a demand for every pound that known that there is a cannot employ their means can be got. Individuals, cannot employ their means more profitably than by working lead mines. The sconer they do it the better for them and their country. We cannot kill all the Yankees without the help of lead. Steel will do very well for these who will stand close quarters. But there are a great many of them who calculate on keeping at a respectable distance distance and picking us off at "long taw." We must have lead for them.

Major Geo. E. Waring, late of the Garibaldi Guard, was in the city has evening on his way to the West to luke a commission in the cavalry force under Gen. Fre-

Madame Bonaparte, who failed in her suit to be acognized as the wife of King Jerome, came passenger on the Fulion, and is now stopping at the New-

First in Brooklyn.—About 10 o'clock on Torsday night a fire broke out in the carpenter shop of P. L. Edwards in De Kulb avenue near De Bevoise street. The binnes extended to the adjusting carpenter-shop of year. Young & Son, resulting in the destruction of both. The tools were mostly soved by James Nolander of thomas Sandys, who broke in the doma on disput flooring Sandys, who broke in the doma on disput flooring Sandys, who broke in the doma on disput flooring Sandys, who broke in the doma on disput flooring Sandys, who broke in the doma on disput flooring Sandys, who broke in the doma on disput flooring Sandys.